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is verily the architect of his destiny. The thoughtful student will be likely to feel that the fundamental import of the book is virtually epistemology.

G. CAMPBELL.

Dartmouth College.

*The Criminal and the Community.* By DR. JAMES DEVON. Introduction by Prof. A. F. Murison. John Lane Co., 1912. xiii: 348 pp. \$1.75 net.

This study, while primarily of interest to sociologists, is a contribution in the field of social psychology. The author, Medical Official in Glasgow prisons, speaks with the authority of 16 years of contact with criminals of all classes. His knowledge of social conditions is equally immediate, seasoned by experience in the ranks of unskilled labour,—by having been in turn, apprentice, artisan, student, physician and man of science.

In treating the problem of the criminal, Dr. Devon applies the point of approach of modern psycho-pathology, that is, presentation of individual cases, extending over long periods. His method is environmental, in the large sense.

His problem is, in brief, first the nature of the criminal himself. The author dissents from Lombroso, finding no causal relation between physical characteristics and crime. Crime is an immediate social product, not an atavism. Here warning is sounded lest the student lose sight of the fact that in prison the individual is subjected to abnormal conditions. To make psychological generalizations is to confuse innate and acquired characters. The problem is individual.

Second, common factors in the causation of crime are taken up. Devon finds only a superficial relation between drink and crime. The great mass of the causal criminal curve falls in between the inequality of economic conditions and abnormal city crowding. Adolescence and crime are not causally related; the correlation appears because society leaves youth unprotected. Nor is crime an attribute of sex. Here the author follows the French, rather than the Italian school.

The third aspect of the problem is the treatment of the criminal, and here Devon makes his most brilliant contribution. He proves by commonplace cases, (1) that present methods have not prevented growth of crime, (2) that they have not been designed to reform, (3) that failure has resulted because treatment is not based on recognition of social conditions as they exist. Prison should be merely the link between detection of maladjustment in the individual to his environment, and application of scientific probation. There is only one principle in penology, that is to study and to treat the individual in relation to his environment (p. 339).

Dr. Devon's study is a departure from stereotyped schools. His successful application of the environmental method is a pioneer achievement in criminology.

MIRIAM VAN WATERS.

*The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas.* By EDWARD WESTERMARCK. Vol. ii., 1908. New York, The Macmillan Co. pp. xv., 852. Price \$3.50 net.

The first volume of this important work, which appeared in 1906, was reviewed in the JOURNAL, vol. xxi., pp. 334 ff.; the theory of the moral consciousness which the author represents was there set forth, and the plan of the whole undertaking was indicated. That plan involved the detailed study of six typical modes of human conduct. The first mode "includes such acts, forbearances and omissions as directly